## SWEPT AWAY BY FLAMES

Overstocked Warehouse of the Indianapolis Chair Company Destroyed.

A Bad Fire to Fight, and One at Which Three Firemen Were Injured-The Loss Many Thousand Dollars-Insurance.

About 9:45 o'clock last night an alarm from Box 31 brought the department to the largest fire of the year. It proved to be the six-storied warehouse of the Indianapolis Chair Company, on Ellsworth street, north of New York street, and running back to the canal. The building was filled with chairs and upholatered work, providing material of the most inflammable kind for the flames to feed upon, and in a short time the structure and its contents were beyond saving. The fire is supposed to have started in the first or second story, though this is a matter of conjecture, and was speedily carried through the elevator shaft to the roof. The Indianapolis Chair Company is a large enterprise, the factory, storagerooms, lumber-houses and other buildings covering almost a square in length, from New York to Verment street, and all the space between Elisworth street and the canal. As the combustible material burned the heat became so intense that the firemen could not approach the building sufficiently near to be effective. Coupled with this the danger from falling walls, which was apparent to every one. Elisworth stre,t is narrow, and there was fear that if the walls on that street fell outward they would crush the cottages on the opposite side of the street. The police notified the residents of their danger, and they sought safety elsewhere. The firemen, driven from the building by heat and knowledge of the insecurity of the walls, turned the streams upon the neigh- nnder the pressure of the wind, boring bonses. It was well that they did fell inward. The east wall and the walls, turned the streams upon the neighso, for there was a great fall of sparks and pieces of burning material, some of were as much as an inch square. These, carried by the wind, made property insecure, even at a considerable distance, and for several squares around people were on their housetops with pails of water to extinguish the falling sparks and wet down the roofs. That the walls did not fall more speedily was a matter of surprise. Those who were familiar with the construction of the six-story warehouse were astonished that they endured so long. The structure was originally a four-story one, of no great strength, and above this had been placed two additional stories. The little street was kept clear of people, and when the crash came there was no one to be harmed. Fortunately the walls all fell inward, otherwise the

As this was the first big fire Mayor Sullivan's reorganized fire department, which Mr. Kern told the people about at the Democratic convention, has bad to handle, its management was widely commented upon among the crowd. The results are three firemen injured, one seriously, and a complete rain of the building. But it is not fair to charge this last entirely to the management, for the lire was an exceeding diffiguit one to manage. But Jerry Shea and Mike Tobin, both of No. 7, owe their injuries to an accident that might have been prevented. Had the extension ladder been properly overnamed it would have worked all right. It was early in the progress of the fire, when the ladder was run up again the north wall in the effort to get a stream upon the roaring furnace inside, and Tobin and Shea started up it while it was still being extended. When Tobin had gotten up about twenty gve feet, with Shea behind him, one of the "dogs" on the lauder, which was bent out of shape somewhat, failed to catch, and the extension began to slide down, gathering force as it came. The two men heard it, and Tobin dropped to the ground just in time to escape being crushed by it. He escaped with a painful jolt in his back. and, after being rubbed and handled an hour, returned to work. Shea did not escape so easily. He was struck in the breast by the falling ladder and knocked off. He suffered concussion of the chest, and was carried to a house near by, where Dr. Earp attended him. While the excitement was upon him last night it was impossible to tell how his injury might result, but he could not be removed from the house. At a late hour no reaction had occurred, and the physician was still in doubt as to the result.

little cottages standing in their shadow

would have been crushed. The fire lighted

up the beavens, and threw a glow as bright

as day on all surrounding objects for

WORK OF THE FIREMEN.

squares around.

the truck which carries this extension ladder came near being wrecked. For tween the burning building and the dryhouse. After the accident to Shea and Tobin they did not try to use the ladder again. It had become apparent by this time that the walls would soon collapse, and problem of getting the truck of there stared them in the There was nothing for it but to pull it out backward. The team was unhitched. ropes were procured, and the by-standers pitched in and helped haul it out. It was gotten out of the way just a few minutes before the building collapsed, and the place where it stood was covered with de-

The fire had a big start before it was discovered, and by the time the department could get on the ground it was under such full headway that no effort could be made to get into the building. Five engines were stationed on and around the New York-street bridge, one at Ohio street and one at Vermont street, all pumping water from the canal.

Two lines of hose, one from New York street and one from Vermout, were run along the railroad on the east side of the caual to play upon the rear of the building. The rest, with a couple of lines from firepings, were run up Ellsworth street to play upon the front. Of these lines in front five were in service early in the fight, three about the time the walls fell and two afterwards. Bad breaks occured early in the lines of No. 3 and 4, which flooded the street. They had old Enreka hose, which had been in service some years. As the building could not be entered the first efforts were to break through the windows to get at the flames and to flood the roof. Both were futile, as the pressure was too weak for either purpose. All they could do was to bathe the adjoining buildings and houses across the street, to keep them from catching. While this was being done, a couple more of the lines got tangled up, and became useless for a time, For forty minutes before the building collapsed it was apparent to all that the walls would fall, and the firemen, though they courageously stayed with the fight, kept on the alert and were within running distance of safety. But for some reason the hose lines were not pulled out of the way, and when the walls fell all but two of the lines on Ellsworth street were buried in the debris. They were brought to bear as soon as possible, and were hauled in where they could play upon the ruins. In a few minutes another line was brought in and joined to one of these, forming a "Siamese" or double stream. After the collapse the fire was a comparatively easy matter to fight, for all that was necessary was to flood the ruins. It was possible then to get at it from the sides, and this "Siamese" was banled into the new building in course of construction to about the middle, where it could be worked to good advantage. This new building was only up about half, the first story. An old one had been torn down to make room for it, and it was this fact that saved the building fronting on New York street. There was nothing about the foundation of the new building to burn, and it was as good a protection

LOSS AND INSURANCE.

as so much vacant space.

The loss on the building known as warehouse No. 2 is total, amounting to \$18,000,

house to the south was damaged by fire to the amount of \$1,500 in February, and this was torn down and on the site another six-story warehouse is in process of erection. This was damaged by the falling walls. The warehouse destroyed was full from cellar to roof with completed stock. William Wagner, one of the foremen, is authority for the statement that not another load of chairs could have been stored there. The amount of insurance on the stock, which was valued at \$85,000, was \$41,000, placed through McGilliard & Dark's and other agencies in the following companies: American, New Jersey ..... \$1,000

People's, Pittsburg..... Firemen's Chicago..... Pacific, New York. United Firemen's, Philadelphia..... Sun Insurance Company, California... German, Freeport, Ill... Vernon of Indiana.... Firemen's, Baltimore ..... Teutonia, Dayton Hartford, of Hartford 

Concordia, Milwaukee. American Fire, Philadelphia... Sun Fire Insurance Company, England... Fire Association, New York..... Liberty, New York ......

1,500

Foreman Wagner said orders for \$6,000 worth of chairs had been received yesterday, and as the season's trade was about beginning, in three or four weeks the stock would have been largely reduced. In speaking of the origin of the fire, he said he left the factory at 6:15 o'clock last evening, having as usual inspected the three lower floors, and found everything in proper condition. There had been no fire about the building and in the winter it was heated by steam. There had at one time been some oil kept there but this had been removed when the company secured the use of the Virginia-avenue Rink some time since for additional storage room. The fire spread with great rapidity, and when discovered was bursting from a six-story window on the north side, and the interior of the build-ing was soona seething mass of tlame. The numerous streams were turned to steam, and seemed powerless against the destroy-

At 10:55 o'clock, a little more than an hour after the alarm was sounded, the top of the west wall fell toward the west into the canal and upon two freight cars, which were badly damaged. Then the south wall, north following, also fell inward, as a mighty shower of sparks shot up and filled the heavens. This marked the point where there was nothing more to fear from a spread of the flames to other buildings, but it was necessary to keep the streams going the most of the night.

Notes of the Fire. The warehouse was built six years ago. The canal furnished an abundance of wa-

The still condition of the atmosphere was a point which favored the department. The factory and machinery which were not damaged are covered by \$55,000 insur-

The Indianapolis Chair Company is comosed of Byram & Cornelius and Frank

The night watchman in the building knew nothing of the fire until the alarm was turned in. It was the intention of the company, it is

said, to build, eventually, six stories high, through to New York street. Pipeman Tuttle, of the No. 1's, had his right hand badly torn by broken nails in a burned timber which he was trying to

The company employed 170 men. Their tools were their first thought, and many rushed to the factory to remove them, but did not find it necessary to do so.

The factory watchman, Herod, says was in the office eating his lunch when the tire broke out. His last call, as recorded at the district telegraph office, indicated that all was well.

A Shed Burned, An alarm from box 23 was turned in this morning, at 1 o'clock, by one of the headquarters attaches, who discovered a small shed on Meridian street, near St. Clair.

burning. The loss was trivial. Concerning the State Fair.

The Board of Trade's special committee and its president, D. P. Erwin, met with officials of the State Board of Agriculture vesterday concerning the coming State fair. Mr. Erwin made a number of suggestions, which were favorably received. The propositions under consideration have not taken such definite form as would warrant the board in making them public, but it was given out that an unusually large amount of space would be set aside for the use of Indianapolis merchants who desire to make a display. The result of the measures proposed, it is said, will greatly promote both the city's and the board's interests.

To Widen Washington Street. The planting of the line of electric poles along the street-car tracks, on East Washington street, has made that thoroughfare dangerously narrow, and the county surveyor was yesterday ordered by the commissioners to take bearings for the purpose some reason unknown when it arrived it of having the street widened. A deep diten was run headlong into a bind alley be- on either side of the road makes the highway more than usually dangerous to drivers of nervous horses. Michigan street has been declared open as far east as Irvington, and, when graded and graveled. will catch the majority of the travel in vehicles.

Killed by the McCorkins. Coroner Manker yesterday returned a verdict in the case of Milford Barnett, in which he attributes the cause of death to the injuries received at the hands of William and Eimer McCorkins.

LUCKY FOUR-LEAFED CLOVER. A Young Woman's Clever Acknowledgement of a Wedding Invitation.

Quite a romantic little incident in related in Burlington, Vt., in connection with Harry Le Grand Cannon's marriage. As was told in all the papers at the time, the young couple went at once to his father's beautiful place in Burlington and gave a grand dinner to the prominent residents of that city. including Senator Edmunds and his daughter, ex-Minister and Mrs. Phelps. Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb, and others equally well known. Now, there is in the postoffice in Burlington a young lady who has held an official position there for some years. Of course, she has seen a good deal of the Cannons, and as she is both pretty and agreeable she made a good impression on them. But judge of her surprise when the great "marriage feast" came off to find that she was one of the guests bidden to it. She had no wedding garment, and as her salary must support herself and ber mother, she could not afford one. So she thought she would acknowledge the invitation by a wedding gift.

Neither was she so foolish as to imagine that anything she could buy with her siender purse would be suitable for the occasion. So she conceived an original idea. She went out hunting four-leaved clovers. She found exactly twenty-four large and perfect ones. She tied these in two bunches with dainty white ribbon, and inclosing them in a white box with a little original verse belitting the occasion, sent them to the dinner instead of going in person.

It was a neat and pretty thing to do, and young Le Grand Cannon, as well as his wife, was delighted. They wrote her a note of thanks as they were starting on their wedding-trip, and Mr. Le Grand Can-non, the elder, who usually holds himself quite above such follies, went and called upon the young lady, and before he left he told her that if anything happened to make her lose her position at the postoffice be would use his influence to get her a better one. Who says there is no luck in a fourleaved clover?

Tribute to the Courts. St. Louis Post-Dispatch (Dem.)

Except from a partisan point of view it does not much matter whether President Harrison gives the Democrats any of the circuit judgeships or not, The experience of the last two decades show that the political antecedents of the judges have very little to do with the general current of decisions from the bench.

CANNOT LOAN THE MONEY

The Library Building Fund Must Remain Undisturbed in the Treasury.

The School Commissioners Reconsider the Frenze. Resolution and that Gentleman Is Solicitons About an Official Bond.

At the meeting of the School Commissioners last night, Mr. Frenzel seemed, to all observers, to be filled with a mighty purpose, but he did not disclose what it was until some minor matters were disposed of. The secretary's report showed the total expenses for the month of July to have been \$7,952.87; and that of the treasurer set out a total balance in the treasury an Aug. 1, of \$102,132.05, of which \$97, 430 belongs to the library building fund. Mr. Vonnegut. of the finance committee,

submitted an opinion from J. E. Scott, attorney of the board, concerning Mr. Frenzel's resolution, two weeks ago, relating to loaning the library building fund. "I am of opinion," the attorney stated, "that the board has no power, by resolution or otherwise, to direct the treasurer where or how he should keep or deposit, much less loan, the money, and said resolution is, therefore, void and of no effect. A public officer, as a township trustee, county treasurer, treasurer of a board of school trustees, and treasurer of the Board of School Commissioners, who has received public money, with the custody of which he is charged, by authority of his fice, and by the terms of bond, can only be required to account for and pay it over as provided by law and by the terms of his official bond. He is abso-lutely bound by his bond for the safe-keeping of the fund, and that he shall be always

ready to answer demands upon it for the

purpose for which it is created, but the

board cannot dictate where or how it shall

be kept. The board's protection is the bond. It has no control over the fund, ex-

cept to order warrants upon it for the pur-

pose for which it has been provided. There are many decisions of the Supreme Court to the foregoing effect." The committee recommended that the resolution be reconsidered, and a motion to that effect gave Mr. Frenzel his opportunity. He seemed alarmed that so large an amount of money should be in the hands of his successor, Treasurer Williams, when it might be at interest, and he intimated that he would see to it that the next Legislature would make a law regulating the matter. He remarked for the benefit of Mr. Williams, while disclaiming all personality, that scarcely a week passed that the newspapers did not chronicle some loss of pub lie funds. He said it was unfortunate that a technicality of the law should be pushed forward as a refusal by the treasurer to cooperate with what every man would say was a proper and judicious requisition.

Here Mr. Williams remarked, with sarcastic emphasis, that about all the laws the board had were passed at the instigation of Mr. Frenzel, who had himself refused to do with the library fund what he (Williams) was now refusing to do. "I think," said Mr. Williams, "that it came with a bad grace for the man who has made the race for treasurer to come forward with this

The resolution was reconsidered. The committee on buildings and grounds then recommended that contracts for sewer vanits and connections at high-school No. and school No. 2 be awarded to Bossert & Keely as the lowest bidders; that the contract for one hundred feet of hose be awarded to Charles Kranss, at 934 cents per foot. An addition to school No. 16 was recommended at a cost of \$350; an appropriation of \$200 for school No. 33, for subscribtion to the People's Natural gas Company; all the recommendations being adopted. The committee on high-schools recommended appropriations amounting to \$1,250, and the recommendation was ad opted.

The committee on furniture and supplies recommended that the bid for seven bundred school desks be awarded to the Philadelphia School Farniture Company as the lowest bidder; that of four hundred school registers to W. H. Morrison, that of blanks to the Sentinel Company, and that for coa to W. A. Rhodes, at \$2.20 per ton for Brazil block and \$1.99 for Island City, all of which recommendations were adopted.

Mr. Garver moved that H. C. Hendrickson, supply agent, be made superintendent of the library building, at a compensation of 11g per cent, on the cost of the building. This brought Mr. Frenzel to his feet and he spoke long and vigorously against the appointment of Mr. Hendrickson. He did not think it right to pay this money to Mr. Hendrickson, whom he did not consider capable to do the work. Mr. Conner called Mr. Frenzel's attention to the fact that the same Mr. Hendrickson, before he (Mr. Conner) was on the board, had been paid 2 per cent. on cost of construction on the two high-schools and other buildings, and that Mr. Freuzel had advocated that. "Mr. Frenzel," said Mr. Conner, "seems to have a new revelation to-night. This outburst of opposition is a little remarkable, for he favored Mr. Hendrickson before. I know Mr. Hendrickson to be efficient in looking after details, and I favor pursuing the same policy we have before." Mr. Hendrickson was finally chosen by a vote of 7 to 4. Yeas -Baker, Buddenbaum, Conner. Coffin, Garver, Scott, Williams. Nays-Frenzel, Gal-

vin. Loeper, Vonnegut. At this point Mr. Frenzel remarked that he would like to know the amount of Mr. Williams's bond as treasurer. He was informed that it was \$100,000, and the bondsmen were Theodore P. Haughey, Hezekiah Smart, Charles F. Meyer, A. B. Meyer, Rob-ert B. F. Peirce and Henry C. Adams. Mr. Conner moved that the treasurer's bond be accepted. Mr. Frenzel said he was going to make the motion that it be increased to \$200,000; that it was too low, and he did not think the bond good. "That bond. remarked Mr. Williams," was given under the rules of the board, and I will not increase it. You will either accept that bond or reject it." Mr. Vonnegut, of the committee, said be had examined and been informed by Bradetreet's Commercial Agency that the bond was good for \$200,000. Mr. Frenze again said he did not believe it was good for what it called for. Mr. Conuer said he knew the persons to be worth five times the

amount in the bond. The bond, in spite of Mr. Frenzel's "kick." was accepted. Mr. Williams remarked to those around him that had any other than Mr. Frenzel made objection, he would cheerfully have had the bond increased. but that Mr. Frenzel's manner was altogether too personal and arrogant. The poard then adjourned.

KANSAS WHEAT NOT MOVING. Prices Are Not What Was Expected, an Farmers Are Holding the Grain.

Kansas City -tar. There is no longer any doubt that the farmers of Kansas are holding back their wheat. A month has passed since the crop was harvested. It is the largest on record. and the surplus for shipment is nearly three times as great as the quantity available from the crop of 1890. Yet the shipments of wheat out of the State since July I have been little more than half what they were in the same time a year ago. It was confidently expected that from the middle of July until well on into the winter the receipts of wheat here would average four hundred cars a day. They have in fact averaged only fifty-five cars a day in that time. In the corresponding time last year the average receipts were eighty cars a day. A year ago considerable wheat was going from Kansas to other markets, whereas this year very little except what has come to Kansas City has been sent out of the State. It is safe, therefore, to say that the movement this year is little more tuan half what it was a year ago. For some time dealers here have attributed the light movement to the weather. It was thought that the continuous rains were preventing threshing. But Kansas has had no rains for a week or more. Yet no wheat is moving. Letters from country grain-dealers say farmers are delivering very little wheat. Incoming travelers say wheat is all in the stack, and no threshers are in sight from the trains, while farmers are hard at work plowing for next year's

There is great disappointment among local grain-dealers. They had made arrangements for doing a great business. Instead of that they have nothing to do but the insurance being \$7,000, scattered in a ELEGANT service—the best of everything—Mc- the best buyer for them. The receipts have been no more than sufficient to supply the with the same margin payable in gold. Thus

mill trade, and prices have, on that account, been maintained above the level of maintained above the level of other markets. No export business has been possible. The elevators are doing next to nothing. The great Peavey concern, with capacity to handle four hundred cars a day, is not receiving as much grain as some of the ordinary commission houses. The Simonds Grain Company, who have, perhaps, the biggest strictly commission business in the city, are not getting a quarter of the grain they expected to receive. There is not a firm in the city which is not greatly disappointed with the movement of

wheat. J. B. French, secretary of the Kansas Farmers' Alliance, is quoted to have said: "We are prepared, it necessary, to store one-half of the wheat crop of Kansas. Arrangements have been made with the big elevators at Argentine, Kansas City, St. Louis, Baltimore and other cities to hold wheat forwarded by the Alliance and advance 75 per cent. upon it. While the officers of the Farmers' Alliance have general supervision of the business the Alliance Exchange is attending to the details. We expect to handle the bulk of the wheat crop this year, and farmers will be the gainers. Small elevators through the State will aid materially in the work, and we anticipate no difficulty in securing sufficier money for wheat-growers to supply the mmediate wants, and at the same time nave complete control of the wheat."

The craze has not yet struck the farmers of the other great wheat States. Illinois, Indiana, Onio and Missonri are marketing wheat quite freely. They have, in fact, sent a great deal more wheat to market since harvest than was ever before moved in the first month of the crop year. It is likely that a great deal of the North-western wheat will be held back. The farmers in the Dakotas and Minnesota are imbued with the "bullish" spirit, and they get encouragement from the great millers at Minneapolis. This is very unusual, too.

DOCTORS IN JAPAN.

Methods of the Quacks and Regulars-Virtues of an Oyster-Shell Tonic.

San Francisco Chronicle. If Dr. B. J. R. Matsumoto, now in this city, is to be believed. Japan has more doctors to the square mile than any other country in the world. "When the German schools of medicine first sent their representatives to Japan." said the Doctor, "they were overwhelmed by applications from intending pupils. Thousands of young men were educated in medicine, and these, in turn, have educated thousands of others. To be sure many of the students have never made the slightest use of the knowledge gained from their German teachers. so far as the practice of their profession goes, as they went to them more for the purpose of learning their language, which was foreign and therefore desirable from a Japanese stand-point.'

Dr. Matsumoto is making a tour of the world. He is from Osaka. The Doctor's black eyes shone with enthusiasm through gold-rimmed glasses while he leaned forward in his big arm-chair and gave in good English some curious information about medicine and medical practitioners in the Mikado's realm.

Fifty years ago the followers of the ancient school, which Dr. Matsumoto designates as the school of nonsense, flourished on the island. They knew absolutely nothing of the interior of the human frame as now viewed from a medical stand-point. Still, they performed wonderful cures. It may be well for the enervated or prostrated to know how simply Japanese doctors of the old school used to cure cases ench as theirs, or at least gain the reputation of so doing When these doctors wanted to give a badly run-down patient a tonic that would make him as vigorous as a base ball pitcher in the first inning, they carefully broke up an old dry oyster shell steeped the pieces in water for half an hour and gave a tablespoonful of the water three times a day. When assisted by a robust imagination and a rhubarb pill these potent doses were never known to fail. At least so the Jap-

anese grandmothers declare. With the advent of Germans and Hollanders, who taught the young idea how to write prescriptions and saw off legs, there was at once a great diminution in the ranks of the old school physicians with their oyster-shell tonics. They gave way to a terrible army that went about with lancets, bleeding sick people right and left.

"Bleeding is not so bad when done in moderation," said Dr. Matsumoto, "but to turn a big school of medical graduates loose with their lances was, as one might say, a national calamity, for it depleted the blood of the people to an alarming extent. Then too, the surgical work was of a very severe order. Limbs were lopped off without hesitation, and the new doctors seemed to take a certain kind of delight-purely professional, of course-in their sawing and hacking. When a Japanese native became afflicted with any disease in his limbs he was afraid to summon medical aid, for he might lose a leg or arm if he were only suffering from a plain attack of rheumatism. The ancient system of surgery, which was no surgery at all was voted by the people to be better than stumping around on wooden legs or using books for bands."

Speaking of the ancient manner of treating mangled limbs, the Doctor said that it mainly consisted in pouring alcohol or other strong liquids upon the wounds, or else binding moist tobacco into the raw places. The test of the efficacy of these applications lay in the contortions of the patient. If he did not writhe and jump about, screaming in agony when he felt the raw spirits or penetrating touacco-juice upon his mangled flesh-and he generally did-it was a sign that something more powerful was needed in the way of antiseptics. In fact, the treatment was anything to rouse the sufferer from patient endurance to a state of unbearable torture. And yet even this was considered by many nations as better than the other way of backing and sawing. But the lances and bone saws have been

laid away, and the school which now holds sway resorts to them only when it is deemed absolutely necessary. The German and Dutch professors of medicine and surgery are, so Dr. Matsumoto says. still in the ascendency, as they are employed at all the leading colleges. In Tokio the Teikoku Daigaku, or imperial university, graduates about one hundred medical students each year. Most of these make their way into hospitals as non-paid assistants, rising in time, if capable, to the dignity of paid assistants or regular practicing physicians, in or out of the hospi-

Those who give a general practice make but little money. Fixed fees are unknown. A Japanese doctor never dreams of asking a poor patient for a fee. There is a proverb among the medical fraternity of Japan, "When the twin enemies, poverty and disease, invade a home, then he who takes aught from that home, even though it be given him, is a robber." "Often," said Dr. Matsumoto, "a doctor

will not only give his time and his medicine freely to the sufferer. but he will also give him money to tide over his dire necessities. Every physician has his own dispensary, and there are very few apothecary shops in

"When a rich man calls in a physician he does not expect that he will be presented a bill for medical services. In fact, no such thing as a doctor's bill is known in Japan. although nearly all the other modern practices are in vogue there. The doctor never asks for his fee. The strict honesty of the people does not make this necessary. When he is through with a patient a present is made to him of whatever sum the patient or his friends may deem to be just compensation. The doctor is supposed to smile, take the fee, bow and

thank his patron. When the new school began to dominate the medical work of Japan, the old remedies were, one and all, thrown overboard as perfectly useless. Of late, however, a few of the descendants of the ancient practitioners have shown the students of German medicine a thing or two worth knowing. Herbs and roots that were at first looked upon as a part of the quackery of the old heathen doctors have been tested, found to be highly efficacious and have been included in the pharmacoperia. So the quacks smile and say: "Yes. and there is much more in our medicines and treatment than you plodding folk, who call yourselves scientists, will ever find out." The virtue that lies in the oystershell tonic, for instance.

A Premium on Gold Right Here.

New York Press The loan market charges 112 per cent. more

the agitators for free silver without an international ratio have already forced a little premium on gold right here. They think they are working for a silver standard, while they are working for a gold standard. They are like a man in a rowboat who, while wanting to row eastward, should face eastward and row as hard as he could, thinking he was going the way his face looked, while all the time he was going the other way.

THE ALBATROSS. The Interesting Bird That Sleeps Upon the

Philadelphia Times. The albatross is closely allied to the petreis and the gulls. It has a large and sharp-edged beak, the upper mandible terminating in a hook; its wings are narrow and very long; its feet have no hind toe, and the three forward toes are completely webbed.

Of the three species that the genus includes, the best known is the common or wandering albatross, which is found in the southern Atlantic ocean and in the seas that wash the coast of Asia to the south of Behring's strait. It is the largest and strongest of all sea birds. The length of its body is said to be four feet and its weight from fifteen to twenty-five pounds. Sometimes it measures as much as seventeen feet between the tips of the extended wings, averaging probably from ten to Its strength of wing is very great. Frequently it accompanies a ship for days, not merely following it, but wheeling in wide

circles around lt, without ever lighting on

the water, and it continues its flight, ap-

parently untired, in stormy as well as in

pleasant weather. It has even been said to sleep on the wing, and the poet Moore alludes to this "fanciful cloud-rocked slumbering" in his "Fire Worshipers." An instance has been known where an albatross, caught and marked with a red ribbon about its leg and then released, flew three thousand miles in company with a vessel before it left her, having been on the wing almost unceasingly for that distance. The neck, breast and stomach of the albatross are snowy white, shading delicately into gray and dusky brown at the sides and back, and the feathers are so curled and elastic that the skin with the plumage on it is 112 inch thick. There is no finer material for mufls, collars, cufls, capes, or the trimming or lining of cloaks and robes. It is very light, yet exceedingly warm, while for appearance its dove-like smoothness and parity cannot be excelled. It has also the advantage of being very durable, as the natural oil of the bird preserves the skin and the feathers for many years. The al batross makes its nest after a peculiar fashion. It chooses the summit of lofty precipices near the sea, and many of them may be found in the islands of the southern Atlantic ocean. In a natural hollow or a circle of earth roughly scraped together, or upon the open ground, it deposits a single

egg, white, with a few spots, and about four inches long. These gigantic birds are the lords of the country, and no other living being seems to intrude upon their nesting-places. So completely do they feel themselves master of the situation that if a human being penetrates to their haunts they move quietly about as if he were non-existent and do not appear to take the least notice of him. On such elevated positions the cold is necessarily intense, but the Albatross cares not for the severe weather, and it brings up its white-coated voung in a temperature that few men and women would care to endure. Here is an incident related in the Times

"A singular story is told by the master of the sailing ship Linnet, recently at Singapore. When the ship was off the island of St. Pant's one of the sailors accidentally tell overboard. Every effort was made to rescue the man, but before the boat, which was immediately lowered, could reach bim a number of albatrosses had pounced upon his head, and, with their ponderous beaks, pecked him to death.

Excursion to the Mountains and Seashore. Personally conducted excursions to Old Point Comfort, via the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, will leave Cincinnati at 8 A. M. Aug. 25 and Sept. 15. Nights spent at famous mountain resorts. Daylight runs through the magnificent

scenery of the Virginias. For further information address W. H. Greegar, general traveling agent C. & O. Ry., Cincinnati, O. A Stitch in Time Saves Nine Is true of old coats, and mouths. When

the former shows the first defect take a

"stitch," and always keep the mouth right by using SOZODONT. It costs less for a new coat than a set of teeth. False teeth are not as pleasant as natural ones. Spencer and Martinsville Mineral Springs. For those desiring to spend Sunday at Spencer

and Martinsville the I. & V. division has put on a train leaving Indianapolis every Saturday at 5:30 p. m. Returning, leave Spencer at 6:20 p. m. Sunday. Excursion tickets now on sale. FINEST Java Coffee and Jersey Cream, elegant

nicy roasts and everything choice at McKinney & Morgan's (formerly June's) restaurant.

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Eczema Afflicts a Well-Known Gentleman. Pitiable Subject to Look Upon. Suffered Terribly. Whole Body Covered.

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I have many times studied over what Cuticura has done for me; it has restored me to good health and happiness, for before I tried Cuticura Remedies I was given up by all the doctors in San Francisco; but if I had only taken a certain gentleman's advice and tried Cuticura Remedies sooner, I should certainly have saved from \$500 to \$600. I was a most pitiable subject to look upon with eczema, and suffered terribly. I was almost as dark as coal from my instep up to my knees on both legs, and after that it broke out all over my body; but after using balf a dozen sets of Cuticura Remedies I was perfectly restored to good health, and have enjoyed the same ever since (which is for over two years). A great number of people visit my establishment, and I have told hundreds of people what Cuticura has done for me but have thought that I ought to write and let you know, so that you can refer anyone in this county to me. LOUIS JOHNSON, Proprietor Marine Boat House, Sausalito, Marin Co., California,

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CHURCH SERVICES.

DIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, NORTHEAST COR I ner of New York and Pennsylvania streets. Her. W F. Taylor, pastor. The First Presbyterian Church and congregation will unite in public worship at 10:45 a. in. Preaching by the paster, Rev. W. I Taylor. Sunday-school at 9:15 a. m. Y. P. S. C. I at 6:30 p. m. Frayer-meeting Thursday evening at

Christian MENTRAL CHRISTIAN CHURCH, CORNER of Ohio and Delaware streets. D. R. Lucas pastor. Subject, 10:45 a. m., "Patient Forbearance. No evening service. Sunday school at 9:30 a. m., Howard Cale, superintendent. Y. P. S. C. E. at 7 p. m. Miss Lilian M. Hull, leader. All are invited and welcome to these services.

Methodist. CENTRAL-AVENUE METHODIST EPISCO. pal Church-Corner of Central avenue and But ler street. Rev. Henry A. Buchtel, D. D., pastor Preaching at 10:30 a. m. by Rev. J. W. Dashiell. Class meeting, 9:30 a. m. Sunday-school, 2:15 p. m. Young people's meeting at 3:30 p. m. No evening service. Strangers cordially welcomed.

MERIDIAN STREET METHODIST EPISCO-pal Church-Corne: New York and Meridian streets-The Rev. H. A. Cleveland, D. D., pastor. Presching at 10:30 a.m. by the Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, paster Second Presbyterian Church, to the united congregations of the two churches. No evening service. Class-meeting at 8 o'clock a. m. Sunday-school at 9:15; Y. P. S. C. E. at 5 o'clock. Prayer-meeting Thursday evening at 7:45.

DOBERTS PARK M. E. CHURCH, NORTH. Ceast corner Delaware and Vermont streets. Rev. C. A. Van Anda, D. D., pastor. 9 a. m., class-meeting. 10:30 a. m., preaching by Rev. M. W. Bryan, of California street Church. 7:45 p. m., preaching by Rev. J. M. Baily.

CECONDPRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORNER Vermont and Pennsylvania streets. The Rev Joseph A. Milburn, pastor. Preaching at 10:30 a. m by the Rev. Joseph A. Milburn, in Meridian street

M. E. Church, to the united congregations of the two churches. No evening service. Sunday-school at 2:30 p. m. Young people's meeting at 6:45 p. m. Thursday evening prayer-meeting at 7:45. CEVENTH PRESEYTERIAN CHURCH-CORner of Cedar and Elm streets. R. V. Hunter tor. Preaching next Sabbath morning by the pastor. No even ng service. Sabbath school at 2:30

p. m. Junior C. E. at 9:30 a. m. Senior C. E. at 3:30 p. m. Prayer-meeting on Thursday evening. Seats free. The public is welcome. TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORNER MERID. D., paster. The Rev. Leon P. Marshali, of Frankiin

Ind., who proved so acceptable last sabbath, will preach at 10:30 a. m. Sabbath-school at 2:15 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. at 3:45 p. m. Gospel services in Indianola and Mt. Jackson Chapels at 7:45 p. m

FUNERAL DIRECTORS.

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DIED. VOGT-Sophia, wife of Henry W., August 5th, at 1:30 p. m. Funeral saturday, August 8, from residence, 620 North Illinois street, at 1:30 p. m. Fr.ends

o'clock a. m., August 6, at resid-nce, East National road. Funeral Saturday, at 2 p. m. WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-THREE OR FOUR GOOD STONE.

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North Pennsylvania street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND. BOYS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL The next session begins Sept. 7, 1891. Thorough preparation for Harvard, Yale and any college or scientific school. Address L. B. BAUGHER, Principal. Residence, 783 North Delaware. HANOVER COLLEGE.

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CAYUGA LAKE MILITARY ACADEMY ADVERTISED LETTERS. A DVERTISED LETTERS-The following is A the list of letters remaining unclaimed in

the Indianapolis Postoffice on Saturday, Aug. 8, 1891. Please call for "Advertised Letters," and give the date of this list. Ladies' List, B-Brown, Mrs. Elizabeth. D-Davis, Miss Louise D.
E-Egan, Miss Nora; Eledridge, Miss Ethel.
G-Garrison, Miss Huldah; Glover Miss Celia.
H-Harding, Miss May. -Johnson, Miss Alice

K-Kennedy, Mrs. F. Eunice, Knox, Mrs. Ciera. N-Norton, Miss Lena. O-Owens, Lydia. P-Peck, Miss Daisy; Patterson, Mrs. Nellie Padrick, Mrs. Douglar; Philips, Miss Anas (3); Pace Mrs. H. W.
R-Roberts, Mrs. Clara; Robertson, Miss Louise;
Rice, Miss Kate; Richardson, Mrs. Harry,
S-Stewart, Mrs. ti. B.; Star, Miss Lula; Stufient, Mrs. Mary; Simmons, Mrs. James.

T. Taylor, Mrs. Samuel; Thompson, Mrs. Ehzabeth.

V. Venneman, Miss Aonie.

W-Whitsell, Miss Clars. Gentiemen's List. B-Burnett, M.: Bradon, Mr. Edward; Baker, Mr. N. Barrett, Mr. Wm.; Boltatis, Mr. Alfred; Brady, W. W. (4); Baker, Mr. J. W.; Bolin, James. C-Carlson, B.; Clark, Mr. George R.; Cox. E. E. Olark, Mr George, D-Davidson, J. F.; Dyer, W.; Davenport, J. F. E-Edgar, W. H. G-Gram, Mr. Harry; Giller, Mr. William E. H- Hamilton, Mr. F. A.; Houck, J. L.; Heidenseich, J.; Hamilton, B. F.; Holdman, Mr. William; Hon-necker, John; Howard, Frank E. J-Johnston, James M.; Jennings, William, K-Kerr, John. L-Lovette, John; Long. Friend; Lyster, Samuel Laughlin, W. R.; Lee, Earnest P.; Lewis, Joseph C

M-Milier, Jess H.; Mars, William; Morris, B. F.; Moak, Howard E.; Murphy, A. J.; May, George R. N-Nichols, A. T.; Newby, Robert, R-Roberts, David; Roberts, U. S.; Reed, Wm. A S-Shan, George; Sargent, L. J.; Shirey, C.; Stephenson, Lewis; Sullivan, John T.
T-Traver, J. M.; Thomas, Andrew; Tridler, Charles; Toner, Edward. W-White, Sherman; Warden, Thomas, B.; Wills

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